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Thursday, January 15, 1976
Ottawa, Canada
Volume Nine, No. 2

The Canadian INDIA TIMES

25 Cents (The National Voice of Indo-Canadians)
Established in 1967

Racists Attack Immigrant

Two youths will appear in Lambton Mills court to face charges of assault in the Saturday night beating of a Tanzanian immigrant in the Islington subway station.

Stephen Ingram, 19, of no fixed address, and Thomas Grimsdale, 19, of Primula Crescent, appeared separately at Metro police stations yesterday afternoon accompanied by lawyers, and were arrested and charged.

Yesterday a Humber College student, William Walter Rogers, 18, appeared in court there on the same charge. He was remanded to tomorrow for a bail hearing.

Rogers was arrested at his Whitefield Avenue home in the Islington-Steeles Avenues area on Tuesday.

Acting Supt. George McGowan said warrants were issued Tuesday for Ingram and Grimsdale.

A police investigator said Shamshudin Kanji, 48, will be in hospital for about four months. Both his legs were broken and he has other serious injuries.

Mr. Kanji was beaten in the subway station by three men who threw him to the subway tracks. A TTC employee cut the power before the man was hit by a train.

Police last night credited citizens, particularly a woman with assisting their investigation. She noticed the behavior of three men on a bus after it left the subway station.

Her information, said an officer, led other investigators to the bus driver who remembered where the three got off. Police then searched a plaza and a restaurant.

[Globe and Mail]

Nehru Award For Prebisch

New Delhi, (UNI): Dr. Raul Prebisch of Argentina has been given the 1974 Jawaharlal Nehru Award for international understanding. Vice-President B. D. Jatti, who is also the chairman of the jury for the award, announced here.

The award, instituted by the Indian Government in 1965 as a tribute to Jawaharlal Nehru, carries a cash amount of Rs 100,000 and a citation which is presented to the recipient at a special ceremony.

The award has been given in recognition of the meritorious service Dr. Prebisch has rendered to the world community in promoting understanding of issues of international economic development particularly the role of international trade in improving the economies of the developing countries.

Birth Control May Be Law

New Delhi, India's Minister of Health and Family Planning warned in Parliament that if the Government's birth-control program did not achieve greater success, "we might have to resort to making it a law".

"Family planning depends on discipline", Karan Singh said during a debate. "If the discipline is not self-inspired, it may have to be imposed."

The minister's warning came amid a number of recent indications that tough new measures might be coming in the battle against the population explosion, which many people here regard as the country's most basic problem.

The Government of Punjab State is drawing up legislaion to make sterilization compulsory after a couple has had two or three children.

Mr. Singh emphasized that the federal government was not planning a law like the Punjab's, though he carefully used the words "not now".

The northern state of Haryana announced recently that Government employees who are in the reproductive ages will be asked to undergo sterilization operations if they have more than two children. Employees who refuse the operation will be denied some benefits that had been routine, including Government loans for housing and for buying grain in bulk during the cheap season.

The current grain harvest in India is expected to be a record size, but it still adds up to less domestic food per person than the harvest of five years ago, because during those five years the population has increased by a number equal to the entire population of West Germany.

[New York Times]

Chavan Hails Paris Meet

Bombay, Jan 5 (UNI): External Affairs Minister Y.B Chavan has described the outcome of the recent conference of international economic cooperation held at Paris as one more step towards building cooperation between developed and developing countries.

Mr. Chavan said political will was necessary for successful economic cooperation among nations.

Indian Express Taken Over?

According to an unconfirmed report, the Indian Express newspaper chain has been taken over by the Government of India. Indian Express has been one of the severest critics of the Government.

Nyerere In India

New Delhi, Jan 5 (UNI): Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere is coming to India on a one week state visit on January 15, during which he will personally receive the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for international peace and understanding awarded to him earlier this year.

Dr. Nyerere will be accompanied by a high-level delegation of foreign affairs and economic experts and will have wide-ranging talks with Indian leaders on bilateral and international matters, according to informed sources here.

Bhutto To Visit Ottawa

ISLAMABAD, Jan 13 - Pakistan Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto will make a four-day official visit to Canada beginning Feb. 23, it was announced here.

Mr. Bhutto will have talks with Prime Minister Trudeau on bilateral ties and issues of mutual concern, the official announcement said.

Navy Flexes Muscles

New Delhi, Jan 11 - The Indian navy put on a show of force today as President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed expressed concern at the activities of foreign ships in the Indian Ocean.

Fifty-five vessels, including five Soviet-built submarines and the aircraft carrier INS Vikrant, took part in the grand navy review off Bombay, which was watched by President Ahmed.

It was the first time in six years that India's president, who is also supreme commander of the defence forces, reviewed the navy – the second largest in Asia after China.

No More Free Speech

New Delhi Jan. 10 — The Indian government has suspended freedom of speech and six other fundamental rights guaranteed under the constitution.

In a speech to the upper house of Parliament, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi charged her political opponents with having nurtured an atmosphere of violence and hatred in the country, and said if she could be accused of anything, it should be of not having imposed a state of emergency earlier than she did — June 26.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Information has issued proposals to merge India's four news agencies and form a new agency to project "a correct image of India". They have been depicting India as a backward country of food shortages, economic crises, disease and religious bigotry, the ministry said.

The rights suspended Thursday included freedom of assembly, freedom to form associations and unions, to move freely throughout India, to live in any part of India, to own property and to follow any profession, trade or business.

The seven rights are covered by Article 19 of the constitution and are known as the Seven Freedoms.

Concealed Wealth of $1375 Million Revealed

New Delhi, January 10 (UNI): Disclosure of concealed income and wealth under the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme had crossed the Rs 11,000 million ($1375 million) mark when the deadline expired at midnight on December 31, 1975.

The Scheme was introduced October eight by a Presidential Ordinance to give tax evaders a last chance, to disclose their concealed wealth.

Under the Scheme the Government assured the declarants that their names would be kept a secret and they would not be discriminated against later.

Film artists, builders, producers and property owners were among those who thronged the Income-Tax Commissioner's office for last minute disclosures. Even after the deadline ended at midnight, there were a large number of people in the queue.

The sources said it would take one or two days for the final figures to be computed. Declarations made all over the country had to be tabulated and it might need some time, they said.

About Rs 1350 million ($169 million) were disclosed in Delhi alone. These disclosures earned for the treasury about Rs 4,500 millions in the form of wealth tax.

Plans Finalised For Merger Of News Agencies

New Delhi — The Indian Information Ministry has drawn up plans to merge the country's private news agencies into a single press service closely linked with the Government.

The ministry's blueprint for combining two national English agencies and two smaller Hindi agencies was distributed yesterday to existing wire service managements and trade unions hours after Parliament was told of the proposal.

Sources who received the draft plan from Information Minister V. C. Shukla said he had told them he hoped the merger proposal would be put into operation by Feb. 1.

Under the draft plan, which would have to be approved by Parliament, the press service would be "an autonomous corporate body" with the President of India as its senior official.

According to the blueprint, the President will nominate the chairman and 15 members of the new agency's first governing council, which will be drawn from journalists, other news professionals and prominent public figures.

But the plan says if the President "is satisfied that the agency is not functioning efficiently, he may, after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, require the governing council to take such measures as may be appropriate".

Sources said the proposal gives the Government virtual control and veto power over the agency.

[A.P.]

More Explaining By Mrs Gandhi

Chandigarh, (UNI): Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi has said that she had no doubt or conflict while taking the decision to impose emergency which had become necessary to "check what was going on" in the country.

She said: "The verdict of the Allahabad High Court on which her election was held void (on charges of corrupt election practices) did not cause any disturbance to me, nor was I tempted to take any decision or steps, because of it".

In an interview published in the souvenir in connection with the 75th All India Congress Committee session, she said: "The only question that faced us was: What shall be done? We were conscious, naturally, that whatever step we take should be within the framework of our Constitution. One such step suggested was emergency."

She said the opposition had made the court verdict an alibi and exacerbated disruptive movements still further. "They (the opposition) had made plans of a nation-wide agitation. Some said that they would gerao my house, so that nobody, government officials or others, could come in or go out of it, thus paralysing all government activity."

"The conflict was not as to whether the emergency be imposed or not. I was worried about the gravity of the situation which was deteriorating day by day." Mrs. Gandhi said.

She said the degeneration had not come about in a day. It had commenced a couple of years ago. Especially, during the last 12-18 months, something or the other kept happening.

Press Kindled Nationalism

New Delhi, (UNI) Even as early as a hundred years ago, in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, When the British Raj was at the Zenith of power, the Press in India had sparked the fire of nationalism, a Jawaharlal Nehru University Research scholar points out.

In his thesis just submitted to the University of Delhi and entitled "Development of the Press in India, 1780-1835", Dr. B.M. Scantkdher, presently Research Officer at the University's Zakir Hussain Centre, also acknowledges the fact that the kindlingof the national spirit, social reform, secularism and broad humanitarianism that were later to be the pillars of free India's constitution owes as much to enlightened British journalists and writers as to the great pioneers of the Indian Press.

Prof. M. R. N. Prasad, Head of Zoology Dept., Delhi University has been successful in discovering the world's first ever male pill for family planning ending the pill discrimination against women. Though final tests are awaited for exploitation of the pill on commercial scale, a breakthrough has been achieved already by his research for nearly 10 years.

Borlaug Award For Joshi

New Delhi (UNI) Dr. A.B. Joshi, Director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute here, has won the Birlaug Award for 1975 for his service to agriculture.

He has been awarded the prize specifically for his significant contributions in biometrical genetics and improvement in methodology for the breeding of self-pollinated crops.

The Borlaug award, instituted by Coromandal Fertilisers Limited in honour of Nobel Peace Prize winner Dr. Normal E. Borlaug, caarries a cash prize of Rs. 5,000 ($625) and a gold medal.

Curium 242 Prepared

Bombay, Jan. 12 (UNI): Indian scientists have isolated and purified small quantities of Curium - 242 - the heaviest man-made element prepared so far in the country.

Curium, a Chemical element of atomic number 96, was named after Marie and Pierre Curie, discoverers of Radium.

Nuclear Researchers at the Radio Chemistry division of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre at Trombay have prepared Curium by irradiating home-made Americum - 241 with Neutrons at the Cirus Reactor in special containers.

Uranium Exploration In Iran

New Delhi, Jan. 12 (UNI): Iran may seek India's assistance in its Uranium exploration project recently launched in that country.

This indication was given here by Iran's Deputy Prime Minister and President of Atomic Energy Organization, Dr. Akbar Etemad who visited vaious atomic energy establishments in India and held talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and atomic energy officials.

Etemad told newsmen here today that there were good prospects for mutual cooperation between India and Iran in training scientific personnel, help for atomic energy programs, and in undertaking joint ventures in some specific areas on Indian technology. Indian experience in Uranium exploration would be of use for Iran he added.

Emergency Extension Allowed

Komagata Maru Nagar (Chandigarh), Jan. 1 (UNI): The 75th Plenary session of the Indian National Congress yesterday gave its unanimous approval to the leadership a mandate to continue the emergency till the dangers of internal and external subversion were effectively contained and to postpone by a year election to the Lower House of the parliament (Loke Sabha), due in March this year.

The political resolution, which the session unanimously adopted, said that though the emergency had helped in containing the immediate threat posed by disruptive forces, it would be premature to conclude that the danger posed by them had been fully contained. In view of this and to enable full concentration on economic reconstruction, the Lok Sabha poll should be postponed by a year.

The session today unanimously adopted the resolution on economic policy which called for speedy and effective implementation of the 20-point economic program.

It also unanimously adopted the resolution on international situation.

Tourism Earns $125 Million

New Delhi, Jan. 13 (UNI): India's foreign exchange earnings from tourism are estimated at more than Rs 1,000 million ($125 million) in 1975.

According to an official review by the Department of Tourism, a record number of 465000 tourists are estimated to have visited India during the year which is a ten per cent increase than last year.

Several factors helped to boost tourism during the year. The World Tourism Organization declared 1975 as South Asia Tourism year to focuss attention on the tourist attractions of this region.

Among other promotional measures taken to make South Asia and Tourism year a success were the introduction of "Discover India" tickets for 200 dollars on Indian Airlines and "Travel as You Like" tickets on Indian Railways. A 28-day landing permit was introduced to enable the tourists to visit India without visa formalities.

Changes In Economy Seen

New Delhi, (UNI): The Indian economy in 1975 was marked by certain structural changes, many important gains in crucial sectors and a continual fall in prices of essential items, according to an official release.

The press release, issued recently, said the success achieved in controlling the generation and accumulation of undeclared incomes and wealth, as also incomes arising out of smuggling and other anti-social activities, was remarkable.

Certain basic changes in the attitude of industry and labour to work and productivity were also evident.

The most important success was in controlling inflation, the release said.

The index of wholesale prices was substantially lower in December this year than the index at the end of September last year. There was also a vast improvement in availability of essential commodities.

In the field of industrial production, the most striking achievement had been in the public sector which registered a considerably higher growth rate than in the overall industrial production.

Eye Bank Set Up

Bangalore, Dc. 27 (UNI) A rupees one million bank and corneal surgery centre, claimed to be the first of its kind in the world, has been inaugurated at the Government Minto Ophthalmic Hospital here by Karnataka Governor Mohanlal Sukhadia.

The Centre, named after the late Mr. Kishnenchand Challaram, whose son donated Rs. 300,000 ($37,500) to the project, will be equipped with the latest machinery.

Shukla Comes Back As CM

Bhopal, Jan. 3 (UNI): Shyama Charan Shukla has staged a comeback as Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh after remaining in political backwaters for nearly four years.

Mr. Shukla, who was sworn in by Governors S. N. Sinha within hours of his election as leader of the congress legislature party, succeeded P. C. Sethi who has resigned owing to his induction into the central cabinet. Mr. Sethi has become the minister of fertiliser and chemicals.

Mr. Sethi has the distinction of having been the Chief Minister of the largest Indian State for the longest period since the resignation of Dr. Kailash Nath Katju thirteen years ago.

S. C. Shukla took over as Chief Minister again in Madhya Pradesh recently.

Export Demand For Cotton Shirts

New Delhi, Jan 10, (UNI): An Indian export product which has become popular is the cotton shirts. The United States has emerged as a significant buyer of cotton shirts from India with purchases valued at Rs 70 ($8.75 million) during 1974-75. Cotton dress shirts accounted for the bulk of the earning. Total exports of cotton dress shirts amounted to Rs. 160 million ($20 million). Besides the U. S. market, these shirts were exported in sizable quantities to Britain, Sweden, Italy, France, West Germany, Iraq and the Netherlands.

Iran and France followed by U. S. and Italy were among the principal importers of cotton knit shirts amounting to Rs. seven million.

White cotton shirts made in India are also catching up in world markets.

Sex Changes For Plants

New Delhi, (UNI): Scientists of the Delhi University's Botany Department have succeeded in changing the sex of certain plants by using appropriate hormones, according to Prof. M.R.N. Prasad, head of the Department of Zoology of the University.

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CPI Membership Rises

New Delhi, Jan5 (UNI): The Communist Party of India, which celebrated its golden jubilee on December 26, has nearly doubled its membership during the past one year.

The CPI's membership which was 3.55 lakhs at the Vijayawada congress in January this year, will be six lakhs by the time of the jubilee.

The CPI had in its ranks only a handful of persons, when it was formed in Kanpur in 1925 and the membership at the end of 1933 was only 100, when for the first time the party became legal in 1942, its membership had gone up to 4,400 and since then it had been steadily going up, though there had been ups and downs.

Int'l Book Show

As many as 22 countries, besides India, would contribute children's books to the exhibition.

The fair is planned to have a large national exhibition of selected books published in India between January 1974 and September 1975. This exhibition will comprise 5,000 books, including 2,000 in English.

Among foreign participants in the fair are publishers from Britain, America, Russia, Japan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Pakistan.

The spokesman said since India had undertaken a massive program of translation of books into Indian languages, the fair would provide an opportunity for negotiation and sale of translation rights to Indian publishers.

Daruwala Hanged

Bombay (UNI): Firoz Rustomji Daruwala, who won many hearts by donating his kidney 2 months ago, was hanged here recently for quadruple killings some 5 years ago.

A last - minute legal cum-mercy bid by his lawyer could not save the 33-year old Parsee bachelor from the gallows. His lawyer M. I. Barwani had requested Maharashtra governor Ali Yavar Jung to commute the death sentence since Daruwala's kidney would continue to throb in another man's body, rendering the execution "ineffective".

According to Mr. Barwani, section 302 of the Indian Penal Code which empowers the judiciary to confer death sentence on a murderer holds the execution must necessarily be "in single and one stroke, must accomplish death and destruction of the total organism of the victim.

"Any escape of any organ or organs from its fatal embrace will render the execution ineffective," the petitioner said.

Daruwala was sentenced to death on December 22, 1971 for "brutally" murdering an aged couple, their servant and a tenant in a Dhobi Talaoflat in Bombay and robbing them of Rs 3,000 (about $400).

The crime, committed on February 2, 1971, created quite a sensation in Bombay.

Daruwala had donated his kidney to Hamid Dalwai, President of a Muslim reformist society. The kidney continues to function in Mr. Dalwai's body.

Mr. Barwani had contended that by Daruwala's execution the said section would not be fulfilled as his "dismembered kidney" shall be active, alive and throbbing in the new organic set up of Mr. Dalwai even after Mr. Daruwala's death".

The mercy petition was rejected.

Maharashtra to Legalise Prostitution

Bombay (UNI): The Maharashtra Government is considering a proposal to license prostitution to prevent spread of venereal diseases, Chief Minister S.B. Chavan said here.

After a cabinet meeting he told newsmen that reports about the existence of VD in the State were "disturbing." Licensing of prostitution might help curb the disease. The proposal includes regular medical check-up of the prostitutes, he added.

Bhave End 'Maun'

Paunar, Jan. 5 (UNI): Acharya Vinoba Bhave, ending his year-long silence on December 25 extolled the "merits of self-discipline and deprecated resort to satyagraha as a means of solving the country's problems.

The Acharya's breaking the of "maun" coincided with the All-India Bhoodan Rajat Jayanti Sammelan December 25.

In a forty-minute speech, punctuated with cheers from a throng of about fifteen thousand, the Acharya said that solution of problems through "anushasan" (self-discipline) would ensure a social order based on peace and mutual respect.

Since the Government was responsive to anushasan, which preceptors had propounded since the days of the upanishads and the mahabaharata, there was no need for satyagraha to solve the country's problems, he declared.

The Acharya started the Bhoodan movement asking people to contribute surplus land voluntarily to be distributed among landless people.

JP Leaves Hospital

Bombay, Jan. 2 (UNI): Sarvodaya Leader, Jayaprakash Narayan was discharged from the Jaslok Hospital here.

Dr. Shantilal Mehta, Director of the Hospital, who saw him off said, that Mr. Narayan took dialysis well in the morning.

Mr. Narayan would undergo another dialysis later.

Mr. Narayan in a statement said his being discharged from the hospital here did not mean that he had fully recovered. Though hospitalization was no longer necessary, he would still be under the treatment of the hospital doctors and might have to go for dialysis every alternate day.

Purchase of Loir Goods

New Delhi, (UNI): The Soviet Union has placed orders with India for the purchase of coir goods valued about Rs nine million and machine made carpets valued Rs. ten million.

DMK Rules Out Merger

Coimbatore, Jan. 10 (UNI): The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister and President of the ruling Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Party in the State, M. Karunanidhi, has declared "as not feasible the move for the formation of a national pro-Communist Party of India (CPI) opposition to the ruling Indian national Congress."

Referring to rightist opposition party Congress (organization) (splinter group of the ruling Congress) leader S. K. Patil's remarks that his party had initiated the move for the formation of a new party consisting of members from various non-CPI opposition parties as a national alternative to the Congress, Mr. Karunanidhi told newsmen that merger with these parties would not be acceptable to the DMK.

He said merger or union was different from cooperation or united action.

Mr. Karunanidhi said that his party was in favour of cooperation with all non-CPI opposition parties.

Genes Isolated

Following Dr. Khurana's spectacular triumph in isolating the genes, yet another advance in plant genesis has been made by Dr. Bhaskaran of the Nuclear Research Laboratory of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. Along with his colleagues, Dr. Bhaskaran has been successful in producing hybrid crops through "cell-fusion" technique. Dissolving the encasing walls of a plant-cell with the help of an enzyme, they have reared naked cells without the cell-walls, or protoplasts to give them their proper name, to 1/100th the size of a pin-head, in culture medium and developed into full-fledged plants.

Dr. Samarendra Mohan Dasgupta is the new Director of National Institute in Training in Industrial Engineering (NITIE, India).

Ironies of Fate

Dhanbad, Jan. 5 (UNI): Coming late for work saved the life of newly married youngmen working in the Chasnala Coalmine December 28.

The youngman could not go down in the mine because he was late and as he was returning home, the news of the disaster came.

A young boy also escaped death because he was sent out of the mine on an assignment to Sindri at the time of the disaster.

A senior official had a close brush with death. He reached the surface just before the explosion.

Ray's New Film

Madras, Jan. 12 (UNI): The career of danceuse Balasaraswathi, a legend in Bharatanatyam spanning half a century, would be filmed by veteran director Satyajit Ray.

The film project has been undertaken by the Tamil Nadu state government which would set apart Rs. 1.25 lakhs for this purpose.

A protocol between India and Czechoslovakia concerning equivalence of certificates, degrees and diplomas awarded by the secondary schools, universities and other educational institutions and scientific organizations was signed in New Delhi. Prof. Ing Stefan Vhochol, Slovak Minister of Education (left) and Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Minister of Education and Social Welfare, signing the documents.

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(Published on the first and third Thursday of every month)

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DEMISE OF DEMOCRACY?

Slowly, but surely Indira Gandhi seems to be dragging India towards a totalitarian regime neatly packaged in a democratic-looking wrapping paper. Having realized, during almost three decades of freedom, that the Indian masses often lack the internal self-discipline, it was understandable to have it enforced from outside for faster rate of development. In other words, democracy is being sacrificed on the altar of development. The lamb to be sacrificed is still occasionally letting off a scream. One by one all the fundamental rights guaranteed under the constitution are being unceremoniously taken away.

Unfortunately the stage seems to be set for a situation in which one could use the saying "Power corrupts, absolute power absolutely". With the arrival of Indira's son Sanjay on the scene pulling at the mantle of power, throwing out and bringing in cabinet ministers, the future for democracy looks bleak indeed. Also there is the point of view that the traditional Maharaja-type system is being reintroduced through the backdoor. After Nehru, with a brief break, his daughter assumed the "throne" and after her it looks likely that her son will inherit the 'throne'. (Talking about Sanjay Gandhi one wonders what ever happened to his Maruthi, the small car, he was supposed to build!). Also one would naturally assume that Sanjay's progeny will be appropriately trained to play their appropriate roles!

A word about the role the democratic countries of the world played in this context would be in order here. The U.S. and its allies, including Canada, did not lend full support to the experiment in democracy going on in India since 1947. On the other hand, they encouraged, supported and respected all kinds of totalitarian regimes all over the world and particularly in Asia. If the "great" democratic countries of the world had extended wholehearted support and succour to the most populous democracy of the world in its hard struggle for rapid economic development, Mrs. Gandhi would have had no imaginable excuse for invoking dictatorial powers. And now it makes one laugh to see these democratic countries and their "free" media shedding an ocean of crocodile tears on the demise of democracy in India!

D Kannappa Mudaliar receives the Service Award of the American Humane Association, Colorado, from the American Vice-Consul Mr. Scott.

Letters

Missionaries And Third World

Religion has always been a sensitive subject but there is nothing more insensitive than the propagation tactics used by major religions around the world for centuries.

Oeprating a foreign mission, with purpose of conversion, among natives of different faith, is an international crime and unfortunately has been successful in poor, oppressed communities.

Historically, religious conversions almost always had some simultaneous precipitatory (or rather aiding) factors, to make the ground easy for the purpose; socio-economic problems of the receipients being the major one, there are other examples in the history to show that people have been converted at the tip of the sword or by the pure strength of the ruler backing mossionaries.

This is, of course, history. We since then, have gained broader understanding of ourselves and our fellow brothers around the world, learned to respect each others' ideologies. Can we still justify and tolerate continuation of those practises?

Even at this moment there are movements which smuggle religious literature behind Iron Curtain;

These crusaders themselves are on the safer side of the fence while the victim generally faces prospect of 25years on Siberian labour camp.

Why don't missionaries instead of going abroad, try convert local atheists or try achieve some better social changes here? I wonder if their score would be as good as that among those poor, hungry third-worldites whose survival instincts have blurted their religious outlook' If so, Hippies would not be chanting "Hare Krishna" in the streets or American blacks would not be fraternizing Muslims, neither would Canadian parents make such an uproar about their children worshipping 'Maharajji'.

If you ask a missionary, he will say, "I discovered something good and I want to share with others." Now how did you know other man wants to discard his principle, his identity and take up and take up what you are going to sell? What makes you the judge to decide what is good or bad for him? If you are a convincing salesman you could probably push anything across the table, not on equitable basis of course.

No doubt, percentage of materialistic help to the poverty-stricken corners of the world comes from missions. How many westerners know that everywhere in India (probably excluding mission-dominated areas), there are inns, dharmasalas, waterwells, public hospitals etc. built for the poor by charity -minded Jain and Baniya communities? True help comes without strings attached.

For last decade or so, major eastern countries are trying to curb mission activities in their territories but their better democratic judgement and the fear of antagonising westerners has rendered the same quite ineffective. I think it is about time, the richer nations take decisive steps to control and eventually terminate activities of their missionaries on foreign soils.

Manohar Dutt
Walkerton, Ont.

Air Trade Flies High

By A. J. Singh

The last 4 years have witnessed an enormous boom in India's air-trade. This is a great encouragement to the Indian exporter to fly his goods to his destination. This quick delivery naturally opens up new vistas for export items, since he can now export even perishable goods.

Meat, vegetables, ice cream and fruit are now being flown to the Gulf while mangoes, roses, clothes, silver and leather goods fly west. Approximately, 3751 tonnes of cargo have flown out of the country in 1961, 5283 tonnes in 1963, 5217 tonnes in 1965, 7300 tonnes in 1967, 12,086 tonnes in 1969 and 16,278 tonnes in 1971. Likewise 3039 tonnes flew into the country in 1961. This inward flow of the air-freight increased upto 7828 tonnes in 1971.

Of total exports in 1973-74, Rs. 265.63 crores worth of cargo out of a total of Rs. 2478.16 crores was air borne. Similarly, of the total imports worth Rs. 2920.91 crores, air freight came upto Rs 175.87 crores.

According to the Ministry of commerce estimates, India's exports by air are expected to reach 33,500 tonnes in 1975-76, increasing to 55,000 tonnes in 1978 and 75,000 tonnes by 1980. Several International Companies have set up plants near the Santa Cruz air-port in Bombay, which will produce goods solely for foreign markets: several more plants are in the offing. The Santa Cruz electronic project is aiming at an annual air cargo of 2,500 tonnes at the least.

All this entails providing a lot more facilities for quick processing and rapid clearing of cargo at all the four international air-ports.

At the same time the Commerce Ministry also realises that all the internal airports also must be provided with the same facilities in view of the fact that most of the exportable and exported goods are produced near these internal airports.

Scope Air (Standing Committee for Promotion of Exports by Air) is planning to provide integrated cargo-handling facilities to 4 inland airports at Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Kanpur and Agra to start with. It has set up a study group for the purpose. Other domestic airports also will be drawn into the scheme gradually.

This increasing awareness on the pat of the exporters, of the advantages of air cargo in terms of quick transportation, less capital requirement and maximum security for high value items like jewellery, precious metals and cine films has led to plenty of technological innovations in air transports. For instance, the gap between air freighting and shipping costs is getting narrower.

India has introduced two all-cargo Boeing 707 weekly services to London and one to Tokyo in addition to the cargo handled by its passenger services. It now airlifts about 420 tonnes per week of cargo, which is a little over half of the total airlifted exports.

It is proposed to set up comprehensive air cargo handling facilities at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi air ports. All the various agencies involved in processing and handling air cargo — the representatives of the commerce Ministry, Health Dept., Reserve Bank, Customs, Central Revenue Dept., Drug Control Authority and Treasury — will be all housed under one roof. This will lead to fast clearing of the cargo since processing, certification and inspection of the cargo can all be done at one point instead of running around. Also, the regulatory agencies at the cargo complex will be functioning around flight timings when they are most needed.

The International Air Port Authority of India hopes to have the cargo complex at Calcutta functioning in Oct., the one at Madras before the end of the year and the one at Bombay early in 1976. The Delhi air port is placed last on the priority list as it is already having some facilities, though limited. However, it also is expected to be ready by the end of 1976.

Gandhi Denies India On Road To Totalitarianism

New Delhi, Jan. 9, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, facing some of her sharpest critics on the floor of Parliament's Upper House, vigorously denied yesterday that she had steered India on a totalitarian course.

"Would we be sitting here listening to you if we were totalitarian?" she asked, shaking her finger sternly at the opposition benches. "Would you be here at all, if we were totalitarian?"

The Prime Minister reiterated her contention that there had been "a very deliberate, conscious and declared effort to paralyze the central Government".

"Democracy is a value we cherish," she said, adding: "If we have these curbs today, it is because democracy was in danger. A handful of people were trying to stop the functioning of the will of the majority."

Her speech was delivered while Foreign Minister Y. B. Chavan was telling the lower house that imperial powers were trying to divide the nonaligned movement.

In another development, President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed issued an order suspending the right of any person to ask the court to enforce certain rights guaranteed under the constitution, including the right to freedom of speech and assembly.

[The New York Times]

Brave New India

New Delhi — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India had one sound reason for extending India's emergency and postponing its general election by "at least a year" this week. Not the reason given. This was the same old argument — "internal and external subversion", with side glances at the CIA — which had little enough credibility when it was first wheeled out last June and has far less, after the quietest six months in modern Indian hisotry, today. Nor was it even the fear of losing power. Mrs. Gandhi told her Congress party convention recently that Congress would win even if the elections were held next month on schedule, and she was almost certainly right; last month's Congress victory in the rural elections in the opposition stronghold of Gujarat was a clear sign that, however disaffected urban voters may be, rural support for Mrs. Gandhi has held firm. Mrs. Gandhi's calculations about the election were more subtle. What she feared losing was the crucial two-thirds majority in parliament which is the margin required to amend the constitution. What will she do with this compliant two-thirds over the next year?

Blueprints for Mrs. Gandhi's new India have been circulating for some weeks now. They were not made public at this week's Congress party convention, and may not even be raised at the parliamentary session which will approve other convention decisions next week. Perhaps Mrs. Gandhi has not yet made up her own mind. But the documents which have reached London suggest that the new system will be different from the old in two important ways: it will have a much stronger executive; and the countervailing powers of the legislature and the courts will be proportionately reduced.

The favored model seems to be the French presidential system as introduced — for similar reasons — by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, but without the surrounding circumstances that made Gen. de Gaulle's France acceptable. Not surprisingly, Mrs. Gandhi has rejected the more balanced American system which proved too strong for Richard Nixon: "Since our President is elected directly by the people, he should enjoy more authority and powers even than the American President". Unlike America's Congress, "the legislature will not be too independent of the executive". Nor will the courts: the document proposes a "superior council of the judiciary" to pass on the validity of legislation and to interpret the constitution ("the courts' jurisdiction over these matters is automatically taken away"). The chairman of this new judicial council is the president himself — or herself.

If all these proposals are adopted — and so long as Mrs. Gandhi wants them, they will be — India's Government will have transformed itself as thoroughly as the French Government did in 1958.

However, there is one vitally important difference between the India Mrs. Gandhi has been creating these past months and all the model systems her diligent researchers have been digging out of the files. This is the political context in which the system will operate. And the context Mrs. Gandhi has foreshadowed is one of severe unfreedom.

Two radical restrictions on ordinary democratic rights have already been laid down. One is the liability of every individual to arrest and imprisonment without charge or right of appeal (under the much-amended Maintenance of Internal Security Act.) The other is the vulnerability of the press to Government censorship and control (under the Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matter Ordinance 1975). The curbs on the press are likely to get even tougher if the Government goes through with its plans to merge India's two nationwide news agencies into a single outlet under Goverment control, and also to engineer a reshuffle of management and editors on two independent and influential newspaper groups, the Indian Express and the Statement. Last week the International Press Institute called the ending of press freedom in India the most significant event in world journalism for the past ten years. In ten years' time it may well look like the most significant change Mrs. Gandhi has brought to India.

When the emergency was declared as a "temporary" measure last June, it was welcomed even by some democrats as an opportunity to set India's economic house in order. Six months later, clerks are still getting to work on time, but the economic miracles have not begun to happen and Mrs. Gandhi's eyes are still focused more on power than production. The new streamlined political institutions she is toying with may in fact make India's government more efficient for a time. But if she wishes to go down gloriously in the history books that efficiency and purpose will have to take root in India as more than just a transitory sop for lost freedom.

[The Economist]

Gandhi's Call To Scientists

New Delhi, Jan. 12 (UNI): Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi asked the national laboratories to "try and devise ways in which we can, to some extent, substitute resourcefulness and original thinking, for more equipment and bigger grant".

Inaugurating the silver jubilee function of the National Physical Laboratory here, Mrs. Gandhi said: " we have modelled our educational and scientific institutions on borrowed lines, imitating facilities currently installed in affluent countries".

Though science was international, "at least some scientists should be national," she stressed.

"Science will widen social divisions in the country if we do not make a deliberate effort to reach the fruits of science to weaker sections of society" she said and warned that unless scientists did this, "the ordinary people will lose confidence in science."

The true scientist should be so deeply involved in the effort to find something not known before but his enthusiasm should overflow to all those around him, she said.

"We want more scientists new out paths for themselves and scientific leaders who show us new ways of solving old problems, new methods of achieving results without restricted resources", she added.

"The relationship between state and science should be a creative partnership", she said.

Mother Teresa's Home For Destitutes

By George Mathew

The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi with Mother Teresa, the sari-clad nun and a picture of

Twenty five years ago in October the Congregation of the Missioneries Charity was established in Calcutta by Mother Teresa who received 'a special call from Jesus Christ' to serve the abandoned, deprived and forgotten . The work that began by the devinely inspired woman in Calcutta not only to many centres in India but to Venezuela, Ceylon, Tanzania, Australia, Jordan, England, America, Italy and Rome.

Faith in action is love and love in action is service. . . It is not how much we are doing but how much love, how much honesty, how much faith is put into doing it, says Mother Teresa.

She was born on August 27, 1910, in Skopje, Yugoslvia to an Albanian store keeper and his peasant wife. The work of Jesuits in Kurseong, near Darjeeling, instilled in her an interest in missionary work when she was just 12. At the age of 18 she had made up her mind to become a nun. She joined the Loretto nuns in Dublin. After her training she came to Calcutta in 1929 and joined the St. Mary's High School as a teacher and was Principal of the school for many years.

It was on September 10, 1946 that she received a special call from Jesus Christ while she was on her way to Darjeeling by train. She heard the call to give up all and follow him to the slums to serve him among the poorest of the poor. The Pope gave her permision and her first slum schol in a private house given to her was opened in 1948.

A new Order, the Missionaries of Charity, was established in Calcutta and her work according to the spirit of her calling was started. On the vows taken by her Order Mother Teresa said; "Poverty is to be very strictly observed because to be able to love the poor and to know the poor we must be poor ourselves. We take the vow of chastity so that we can give our hearts complete and undivided to Christ. Obedience because we take all other vows according to obedience. We have to do God's will in everything. We also take special vow which other congregations don't take, that of giving whole-hearted free service to the poor".

Why did Mother Teresa took a special interest in caring the dying? In 1948 when she left everything to serve the poor in response to her "special call", she saw a woman lying in front of a hospital, half eaten up by rats and maggots. She looked after her till she died. Later when the Corporation gave her a place to work she put up a signboard ... "Nirmal Hriday Home for Dying Destitutes." The orthodox Hindus around was unhappy that a Catholic institution was coming up in the city next to their temple. One day she told them; "If you want to kill me, kill me. But do not disturb the inmates. Let them die in peace. "That changed their hearts and those who opposed her work became her admirers.

Today, the Missionaries of Charity have 61 foundations in India and 26 abroad. They run 81 schools, 335 mobile dispensaries, 28 family planning centres, 61 leprosy clinics, 28 homes for abandoned children and 32 houses for dying destitutes. More than 43,000 lepers are being treated at the leprosy clinics and there are nearly 2,000 children in the Shishu Bhavans. About 1,600,000 patients are being treated by the mobile dispensaries and there are more than2,000 inmates in the homes for dying destitutes. The Congregation consist of 935 Sisters and 185 brothers.

Her work has been recognised throughout the world and she honoured with a number of awards in the past. She invested everything for the expansion of her field of operation. She was awarded Padma Shri in 1962. Later came the $10,000 Magsaysay award with which she opened a leper home in Agra. During Pope Paul visit to India in 1964, the Pope gave her his Lincoln car which she put on auction and fetched Rs.4,600,000.

The money was used to open another leper colony. In 1971 the $21,500 Pope John XXIIIPeace Prize was awarded to her and she founded another leper colony.

In the same year she won the Good Samaritan Award, followed by the $50,000 Joseph Kennedy Jr Foundation Award with which she opened a home for crippled, spastic and mentally retarded children in Calcutta. In 1972 she won the Templeton Foundation Prize.

About her work among the poor, the rich and those with contageous diseases she once said; "I see Jesus in human beings, this is hungry I must feed him. This is sick Jesus, this one has gangrene, dyssentery or cholera, I must wash him and attend to him. I serve them because I love Jesus."

Malcolm Muggeridge wrote about Mother Teresa; Mother Teresa represents, essentially, love in action, which is surely what Christianity is about." Mrs Indira Gandhi said about her; To meet her is to feel utterly humble, to sense the power of tenderness, the strength of love".

Amongst the amazing success of her mission and the abounding acclaim all over the world, mother Teresa is just the ordinary and the humble. When she left a Convent she had just Rs 5 and her organization today receives funds from all over the world. For her money has never been a problem because "God provides and he will never let us down." About her work she says; "It is not my work, it is His work. It is not me, it is Him".

The day at the Mother's House breaks at 4 a.m. All the nuns spent the first two hours in prayer and meditation. Then work begins. They finish the daily chores, including washing of clothes of the inmates, before sunrise and sets out to the innumerable slums, schools and dispensaries and other institutions after a quick breakfast.

All that the nuns possess are their dress and the prayer book. They live like those whom they serve, eat what they eat and lead the most simple life with cheerfulness and abiding faith. Call them "sisters of mercy, love in action or Jesus at work." They are Mother Teresa and her army of nuns whose only aim is to serve the poor in the spirit of their calling and find fulfilment in Christ Jesus.

Big Italian Market

New Delhi, Jan. 8 (UNI): There is considerable scope for increasing the export of Indian engineering goods to Italy. The industry has already succeeded in introducing certain varieties of Indian engineering items. This is the finding of a market survey conducted recently by the Indian embassy in Rome.

The survey obeserved that in 1974, India was able to sell for the first time electrical generators, motors and their parts worth Rs 1.7 million ($340000) mechanical precision machines worth Rs. 6.4 million ($800,000) and cycle parts to Italy.

The specific product groups that were mentioned in the survey report were automobile parts, bicycle components, electronic components, radios, transistors and wireless equipment, sewing machines, machine tools, bolts, nuts, rivets, electric motors and transformers and air compressors.

Coffee Export

Kottayam, Jan. 10 (UNI): India will export 300 tonnes of instant coffee valued at Rs 20 million ($2½ million) to the Soviet Union during next January and March, according to Coffee Board for Chairman H. G. V. Reddy.

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Films

ZINDGI AUR TOOFAN

Screenplay and direction by Umesh Mathur
Story by Mahavir Adhikari

Though based on a novel (Mahavir Adhikari's **Talash**), praised for its 'literary brilliance', this film is no match for it either in its treatment or cinematic style.

Instead of providing us with a kaleidoscopic view of an unfortunate man's struggle to seek an identity for himself, and sensitively focus on the relationship between man and woman, the film exhausts one with its random incidents, events and jagged discontinuity in narration. Moreover, the mixing up of commercial ingredients in an attempted artistic approach has not earned the film any merit in either direction. Helen's cabaret is out of place and fights are meticulously in the well-worn commercial tradition. Loud background music in place of soft strains does not create the desired effect (as when Rehana Sultan is shown selling fish).

However, Umesh Mathur has scored over his first directorial attempt — **Baharo Phool Barsao**, even though **Zindgi aur Toofan** lacks professional competence.

Sajid in his role as Tony the bastard has improved his diction to an extent. Rahana Sultan seems to have lost her appeal. In her second screen appearance, Sulabha Deshpande plays the golden-hearted vamp with the assurance of a seasoned actress.

Songs by Ram Bharadwaj and Ram Awatar Tyagi, both newcomers, are worded to accord with the situation and theme. Laxmikant Pyarelal's music is commercial.

Directed by S. D. Narang

The two tricksters in **Do Thug** are Hema Malini and Shatrughan Sinha, and they play them in their well known screen images. Hema Malini in her **Seeta aur Geeta** style and Shatrughan Sinha in his usual flamboyance. This is the first time that Shatrughan Sinha holds out as the solo leading man. Hema Malini is winsome as a tomboyish pick-pocket yet her character strains one's credulity. A fanciful film such as this is bound to abandon the conventions of realism. **Do Thug** does it with a vengeance.

Festivals of Films

Bombay, Jan. 13 (UNI): The festival of films international 1976 was inaugurated by well known film director V. Shantaram here.

The two-week festival is organized by the directorate of film festivals, ministry of information and broadcasting. About 80 feature films which have won international acclaim or awards at film festivals during the last four years will be screened at five theatres in Bombay.

Soviet's offer

New Delhi, Dec. 23 (UNI): The Soviet Union is prepared to take Indian scientific payloads in their planetary spacecraft going to celestial bodies like Mars and Venus.

Stating this in a Delhi Television interview, N. S. Novikov, Deputy Chairman of the Inter-Cosmos Council in the Soviet Union, said the second Indian satellite would be more sophisticated than Aryabhata and it would include new experiments like earth resources analyses.

Malayalam Cinema Forges Ahead

(INDIA TIMES NEWS SERVICE)

Trivandrum: Malayalam cinema is on the march again. Till now out of 60 Malayalam films produced every year in Madras, only a couple were shot in Kerala. The reason: lack of studio facilities, research and reference section and archives. But things are on the way to a change.

The setting up of the Kerala Film Development Corporation (KFDC), on the pattern of its prototype in Punjab, Maharashtra, Andhra and Karnataka in the public sector is just one step. Coupled with a private film studio already functioning in Trivandrum and another in the co-operative sector nearing completion this step is bound to shift the centre of the Malayalam film industry from Madras to Trivandrum. And with this would come film stars, directors, producers and hundreds of technicians who are now based in Madras.

The KFDC is meant to wipe out corruption, exploitation and the channeling of the black money into the film industry. Functioning side by side with the private industry it is intended to develop a healthy competition between the two. Through its research, reference and archives section, it is meant to aid in the production of quality films.

The KFDC's plans include the acquiring of an outdoor shooting unit at an estimated cost of Rs.5/-Lakhs within six months and the building of a modern film studio in Trivandrum. It does not propose to produce feature films but only to offer help to those interested in producing them.

The overall aim of the Film Corporation in the state is to encourage healthy development of regional talent in the field of culture and entertainment. This, it is felt, in the long run would enhance a feeling of national solidarity.

Cinema, next to Radio is the most popular entertainment medium in Kerala. Theatres exist in almost all Panchayat areas. Though housed in thatched sheds, with barest or non-existent amenities, they run to packed houses. There is no language controversy...films in Tamil, Malayalam and Hindi alike draw the crowds.

A movement led by Ramu Kariat, the Malayalam film director, whose film 'Chemeen' (based on a famous Malayalam novel of the same name) won him national fame, is all for the nationalisation of cinemas in the state. According to him these private houses take away about 40 per cent of the total earnings on the films, without providing adequate facilities to the public. He says that "if Govt. can run buses for the people, it can also run cinema houses." But he is against the nationalisation of the film industry.

National Film Awards

New Delhi, Jan. 3 (UNI): "Chorus", a bengali movie directed by Mrinal Sen, won the covered award of the Best National Feature Film of 1974 while Sham Benegal's Hindi movie "Ankur" (seedling) was adjudged the second best feature film.

"Chorus" was awarded "Swarna Kamal" (golden lotus) while "Ankur" received "Raj Kamal" (silver lotus)).

Miss Shabana Azmi daughter of the famous Indian Urdu poet Kaifi Azmi, won the best actress award for her excellent portrayal of a village wife in "Ankur". Sadhu Meher won the best actor's award for his sterling performance in the same movie.

The Malayalam feature film, "Uttarayanam" and short film "I" won the special awards instituted for this year on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the independence.

Satyajit Ray, the doyen of indian silver screen was given a cash prize of Rs 5,000 (about $650) for excellence in direction in "Sonar Kella" (golden fortress).

Mukesh and Lata Mangeshkar get the best male and female playback singer awards for their song in "Rajni Gandha" and "Kora Kagaz", respectively.

The Dadasaheb award for outstanding contribution to film went to B. Nagi Reddi.

Cricket Team for Twin Tour

Bombay, Jan 8 (UNI): The president of the Board of Control for Cricket here announced the names of 17 players selected for the twin tour of New Zealand and the West Indies beginning this month.

B. S. Bedi will be the captain of the team and S. M. Gavaskar Vice captain.

The other players are: S. Venkatraghavan, G. R. Viswanath, B. S. Chandrasekhar, E. A. S. Prasanna, Brijesh Patel, S. Kirmani, Sudhakar Rao, E. D. Solkar, D. Vengsarkar, Madanlal, S. Amarnath, M. Amarnath, A. D. Gaekwad, Partha Sarathy Sharma and P. Krishnamurthy.

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Liberties Tumble

"Democracy is a value we cherish," said Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, as her Government suspended freedom of speech, freedom of association, freedom to form associations and unions, freedom of movement, free choice of area of residence, freedom to own property and freedom to choose and pursue any profession, trade or business.

On the day of this sweeping suspension of basic rights, the fourth of its kind since Mrs. Gandhi declared a state of emergency last June, she demanded of her opponents in Parliament: "Would we be sitting here listening to you if we were totalitarian? ?Would you be here at all if we were totlitarian?"

The questions, of course, were addressed to those opposition members passed over by the wave of arrests in which Mrs. Gandhi jailed most of her critics, among them some 30 members of Parliament including most of the leading opposition figures.

What the precise replies to her challenge were cannot be told. Mrs. Gandhi, who cherishes democracy, has banned press coverage of opposition speeches. But the very fact that there were opposition replies, Mrs. Gandhi said, is proof that India is still a functioning democracy.

Such a boast might ordinarily be expected to create a credibility problem for the leader of a Government that, before the latest round of suspensions of basic rights, had already suspended the right to life and personal liberty, the right to equality before the law, the right of accused persons to know the charges against them and the rihgt of arrested persons to be brought before a court within 24 hours of the arrest.

But Mrs. Gandhi has set in motion the means of assuring that only a correct understanding of her words, her actions and her intentions reaches her subjects.

All private news agencies are to be combined into a single press service, therby doing away with the disparity of press voices that, in societies where discipline is more lax compete for the reader's belief. No longer will there be any need to worry, in India, about the perils of reading the wrong news.

The new agency will be an "autonomous corporate body". How autonomous? For a start, it will be headed by the President of India, a political figurehead in a State in which all effective power is now in the hands of the Prime Minister. The agency will be run by a council appointed by the President. And, just in case that leaves too much room for it to kick over the traces, the President is given power, if he is not satisfied with the way the agency is working "to take such measures as may be appropriate," surely one of the most sweeping grants of unbridled discretionary power in history.

The move is breathtaking in its sweep, but hardly surprising. Mrs. Gandhi's rule now depends on the capacity of her people to believe that any criticism of herself, any dissent from her policies, is a national emergency justifying the suspension of the democratic porcess.

Boroouah Re-Elected

Komagata Maru Nagar, (UNI): The All India Congress Committee has unanimously elected Deva Kanta Borooah President of the Indian national Congress.

Mr. Borooah's name was proposed by the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and seconded by the External Affairs Minister, Y. B. Chavan.

Decline In Birth Rate

New Delhi, Jan 10 (UNI): The work done under the family planning programme till September, has prevented an estimated 22.5 million births.

Since the inception of the family planning programme in 1952 till the end of September, about 17 million sterilisation operations have been performed, 4.5 million of them on women. About 5.6 million women have accepted IUD (loop) insertions since 1965-66 and some 2.4 million persons use the conventional contraceptives.

Multiculturalism Appointment

Ottawa The Hounourable John Munro, Minister Responsible for Multiculturalism, has announced appointments to the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism. The Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism was formed in May 1973 as an advisory body to the Minister with a Source of consultation on the Federal Government 's Multiculturalism Policy by making recommendations designed to ensure the full participation of all Canadians in the cultural development of this country.

The one hundred member Council has one Indian member, Hari Singh from B.C. No representation has been given to the large number of Indians in Ontario.

Bhave's Five Point Program

Paunar, (UNI) The Bhoodan leader, Acharya Vinoba Bhave, gave the nation a five point programme "to relieve it from its many ills"

The five points are: prohibition, use of khadi, adoption of vegetarianism, family planning and removal of untouchability.

Addressing Bhoodan and Sarvodaya workers at the Panchwheel Sahayog conference here, the Acharya stressed the need for faster implementation of prohibition. He dealt at length with the food problem and said unless vegetarian food was adopted all over the world, the problem would remain unsolved because in the next 30 years the population of the world would double. Even the United Nations has suggested vegetarian food, he said. "Besides solving the food problem, this would automatically solve the untouchability problem"

He pointed out the need for family planning and desired that it should be achieved by "brahmacharya" (celibacy).

Indo-Tanzanian Meet

New Delhi, Jan. 13 (UNI): India and Tanzania discussed concrete proposals for India's economic and technical assistance to promote rapid development of the Tanzanian economy.

India would assist Tanzania in the manufacture of cycles, water pumps, construction of cement plants and establishment of small scale industries. India will also train Tanzanian civil pilots and ground engineers, agricultural experts and expand its consultancy service in the field of railways.

Indian External Affairs Minister Y. B. Chavan led the Indian delegation while the Tanzanian side was led by finance and planning Minister Mair Jamal.

Bachelors & Widowers Age Faster

Bombay, Jan. 13 (UNI): Old age comes as early to the obese as to the malnourished.

Bachelors, widowers, idlers and worriers are likely to age earlier than married men and active people.

This was indicated in the study of gerontology - the study of old age - conducted by the Bombay Hospital Medical Research Centre.

Dr. J. P. Pathak, the director of the BHMRC said it proves the point that senescience was not chronological but a physiological event.

Long lived people in the past have always been active people - quoting Mahatma Gandhi, Bernad Shaw, Winston Churchill, Tomas Alva Edison, Goethe, the German poet, wrote his famous drama "Faust" at the age of 80, the study says.

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Munro Pays Lip Service To Multiculturalism

[Excerpts from a recent speech in Windsor, Ont.]

Multiculturalism was and, I believe, still is an exciting and valid concept. It is a recognition of some fundamental facts about the nature of this country. As well as a French and English fact, there are Italian, Ukrainian, Turkish and Caribean and many more cultural facts. These groups with their distinct values, problems, and heritages cannot be ignored. They all have made contributions to Canada which should not be ignored.

I think you have only to look at the experience of other places to see that neither neglect nor repression causes these "facts" to disappear. The price of trying to erase them is too high in human, cultural and political terms for us even to countenance in this country.

The multicultural policy was designed, then, to recognize these facts and deal with them realistically. It was designed to be a unifying force in this country. The policy was conceived as a bridge among the ethnic groups themselves, and between them and the country's two charter groups.

The multicultural policy was adopted to assure the cultural freedom of all Canadians and "to break down discriminatory attitudes and cultural jealousies". It was to complement our bilingual policy, not counterbalance it.

The policy received unanimous support from all parties in the House of Commons when it was announced. I think that support is still there. Moreover almost all provinces have adopted in one form or another objectives consistent with the aims and objectives of Multiculturalism. Some have set up their own structures and programs to implement them.

For our part, we have worked hard to establish this policy on a sound footing. From the beginning, we have placed a heavy reliance on voluntary participation. We have stressed this because what is involved here is a matter of building understanding and tolerance and changing attitudes both among the ethnic groups themselves and in society at large. Government's powers are limited in this regard.

We can encourage; we can stimulate; we can nudge society in certain directions; on rare occasions we can legislate. Ultimately, however, understanding and respect for others must come from within people themselves. It is, finally, an individual responsibility.

The federal government's activities have involved six different programs established within the Department of the Secretary of State. Through them we have supported financially and in other ways, multicultural centres and folkloric activities as well as groups such as your own.

Other programs support the development of ethnic histories and Canadian ethnic studies programs as well as teaching official languages to recent immigrants. We have also assisted the projects of different fedgral cultural agencies such as the Public Archives and the National Library.

If you look back at what these programs have accomplished, I think you can point to a number of successes. Four years is too short a time for miracles and I don't think anyone expected this policy to produce instant cultural understanding.

First, I think we have established the credibility of the policy within the ethnic communities themselves. I think we have proven our good faith to the ethnic communities regardless of the specific criticisms they voice from time to time about aspects of our programs.

If you look around, you will see signs of an increasing awareness of the Multiculturalism ideal at all levels of society. You can identify groups which have new strength and purpose due in part to the policy. You can see evidence of a new willingness within institutions such as schools to consider some of the specific problems members of different cultural communities have in Canadian society.

There have been disappointments too. The recent interim report on majority attitudes, for example, showed that the overall response to Multiculturalism is only - and I quote - "mildly positive". The report also pointed out that knowledge of the policy is neither widespread nor always accurate.

Obviously this is not good enough. It is clear to me, at least, that much remains to be done to break down the remaining barriers of ignorance and bias with regard to Bilingualism and Multiculturalism. The irrational fears associated with these complementary policies must be dispelled - particularly the view that Bilingualism and Multiculturalism are incompatible or even antagonistic.

How are we going to do it? A new policy - the first major review of Multiculturalism since 1971 - is being prepared now in which we are trying to answer a number of major questions. In a recent speech and interview, I have indicated some of the directions we are seriously considering.

If we find outselves unable to do all the things today that the Consultative Council urges, it does not mean we reject them. It does not preclude us from doing them for all time. It does not prevent you from continuing to work for them as you have in the past. It does not stop us from encouraging you in the ways that are open to us. It simply means that we have to order our priorities - to do one thing at a time and build in an orderly and sound fashion on the foundations we have already laid.

One of the criticisms levelled by the Council against our programs is that of "tokenism". We cannot overcome tokenism if we spread our resources too thinly. In talking about a new emphasis we are trying to consolidate our resources so we can bring some meaningful weight to bear on some of the fundamental difficulties facing people from different ethnocultural backgrounds.

Let me deal with some specifics. Folkloric activity is an area where we have been quite active in the past. As I said earlier, I believe that folkloric activity continues to play a useful role in building a multicultural concept, however, have pointed out that the emphasis on colorful costumes, and arts, distorts the image of ethnic groups. Maybe we should make a conscious effort to get away from this overly simple view of what cultural diversity is.

This would not mean an abandonment of government support for these activities. The question, however, is would a change in emphasis damage these activities or are they now - after four years of government support and many more years of growth on their own - firmly enough established in many instances to carry on without major government involvement and financial support.

Along with this, is the question of smaller, newer ethnic groups who are only now beginning their fight to enter the mainstream of Canadian life. Do they not need greater aid than older, more established groups who have again and again proven their ability to make an impact on society? Or do we leave the smaller groups out in the cold frustrated and ignore - because we have not enough support to spread in their direction.

I do not believe this attitude would conform to the ideal of assuring cultural freedom to "All Canadians".

Other concerns expressed by the C.C.C.M. include greater use of the mass media and broader government support in the ethnic press; these are areas at which we are taking a hard and positive look.

In conclusion, let me say I think we are prepared to make the difficult choices facing us because all of us in this room care deeply about the continuing health of the multiculturalism ideal and Canada as a nation. I personally, am convinced of the common sense and responsibility of Canadians of all backgrounds. They have shown in the past an understanding of the nature of the problems confronting them and a willingness to adjust their attitudes to overcome them. Sometimes it takes time, but I think this will prove true again both in regards to our present economic situation and to making Multiculturalism a deeply embedded reality in this country.

Prof. T. N. Srinivasan of Indian Statistical Institute was the recipient recently of the International Award of Mahalanobis Memorial Gold Medal. The Award was made at the Third World Congress of the Econometric Society held in Toronto.

Dr. R. R. Daniel of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research was the recipient of the Hari Om Ashram Trust Award for 1974 instituted by the University Grants Commission which he received recently from P. N. Haksar, of the Planning Commission.

Krishna Vs Deprogramming

Linda Epstein is afraid of being kidnapped by her father and someone who whould forcibly persuade her to turn against her religious beliefs, the 20 year-od Metro woman says in an affidavit sworn before her lawyer.

Miss Epstein was a Hare Krishna devotee for two years.

Last February, Ted Patrick, known as Black Lightning, was hired for $2,000 by Murray Epstein to deprogram his daughter.

Deprogramming involved ripping apart the beads she fingered as she chanted for two hours every morning and throwing them in a garbage can;

her saris and the books she distributed for the Toronto Krishna Temple thrown away. It also involved blaspheming against her god, a Hindu diety.

Mr. Patrick's methods were not Miss Epstein rejoined the Toronto Krishna Temple almost two months ago and she says she doesn't want to have any part of another deprogramming session.

Miss Epstein says in the affidavit that she has "re-entered the Hare Krishna Temple through my own volition."

Her lawyer, Richard Parker of McFadden, Marrocco and Parker, said yesterday the affidavit leaves anyone who tries to interfere with Linda again "open to charges to kidnapping with assault causing bodily harm.

"Linda is still afraid that it could happen again," Mr. Parker said. "She has been followed and watched closely by anti-cult crusaders like Patrick since she rejoined.

"Patrick who is not allowed to return to Canada from the United States has a lot of contacts in Ontario. There's a husband and wife team in Waterloo I know of who do this sort of thing."

Mr. Parker said that Miss Eptstein's parents "painted a bad picture" last March when they called a press conference to discuss her years as a devotee, about her programming and deprogramming. Mr. Epstein said he wanted other parents to realize that they can do something about situations such as this.

"I was prone to disbelieve anything she said when her doctor (Dr. Ted Robinson) referred her to me," Mr. Parker said. "But not now."

"Linda has done a lot of thinking about this and a lot of reading. She's doing what whe wants to do out of her own free will," Mr. Parker said.

After her session with Mr. Patrick, Miss Epstein signed a stock affidavit accusing the Hare Krishna movement of psychologically kidnapping her, and of using mind control to make her willing to kill her parents if she had been told to.

she was prohibited from leaving the Epstein home alone. She could talk only with people Mr. Epstein knew or checked out and she couldn't go downtown. The Toronto Hare Krishna Temple is at 187 Gerrard St., E.

She began approaching her friends at the temple during the summer. She decided to return by late fall.

That, Linda says, is where she's happiest.

(The Globe and Mail)

How We Got The Name Canada

(The following article appears in Glimpses of Canada, published by Canadian Scene and available from Canadian Scene, $2.95, paperback.)

There have been many theories about the origin of the name Canada, but there can be little doubt that the word is Indian in origin. When Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence River in 1534 to the Indian village of Stadacona, now Quebec, he heard the village called "Kanata" and took that to be the name of the country. However, in some Huron dialects, "kanata" means a settlement or a village. In the Mohawk language, a similar word means simply "a place".

In Cartier's map of the St. Lawrence, he put the name Canada on the area between the Saguenay River and what is now Quebec City. The area upstream from that was called "Hochelaga". Below the Saguenay, the area was called by the Indian name "Saguenay."

The 16th century mapmaker, Mercator, used the name New France for the French colony along the St. Lawrence, but Dutch and English mapmakers gave that name a much broader meaning, extending it to all French colonies in the New World. After the English conquest of the French colony of Acadia in 1713, the name Canada started to be applied to the whole St. Lawrence colony and not just to a part of it.

After the British victory on the Plains of Abraham in 1759, the name Quebec started to be used for the entire French territory along the St. Lawrence, and this name remained in use until the Canada Act was passed by the British Parliament in 1791. This Act created a new colony called Upper Canada (now Ontario) and gave the name Lower Canada to what is now known as Quebec.

From this time, the name Canada was used for the joint territory occupied by the two colonies, and this was not changed by the Act of Union passed in London in 1840. This united the two colonies into what was officially called the Province of Canada, with Upper Canada being renamed Canada West, and Lower Canada becoming Canada East. This system remained in effect until Confederation in 1867, when the name Canada was applied to the four provinces that joined forces at that time--Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Eventually the other provinces joined Confederation: Manitoba in 1870, British Columbia in 1871, Prince Edward Island in 1873, the two prairie provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1905, and finally Newfoundland in 1949.

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East Indian Defence Committee: What Next?

History has an unfailing way of repeating itself and man a nasty habit of forgetting the past. Having survived an era of racial discrimination and intolerance launched against the then relatively new wave of immigrants namely, the Irish, Jews, Italians and others, it appears that attention is now focused on the East Indians and other members of the "coloured clan". Basically however, it is a struggle for existence amidst the disrupting influences of unemployment, inflation and degenerating social and moral values within the country's framework.

Since initially our ignoring the issue, followed by peaceful protests failed to produce the desired results, open confrontation of the racial problem to be the sanest way out. Human patience and endurance having reached the end of its tether, the aggrieved are compelled to muster up courage to now follow a path of active and united resistance, ever optimistic that the discriminating elements with in the system can be brought to their senses, their choked imaginations unclogged and more tolerance and wisdom injected into them.

Thus this driving need to survive amidst this morass of racial discrimination, harrassment and physical violence (in descending order) has prompted the establishment of the East Indian Defence Committee (EIDC) in Vancouver B.C in November, 1973, followed by branches in Toronto (June 1975), Edmonton, Winnipeg, Hamilton and Montreal (areas that experienced severe racial problems). Basically, these committees are to protect members of East Indian origin against racial attacks of any nature. They are structured and manned to respond immediately to pleas for help.

The National Headquarters is in Vancouver with three bodies namely, the Annual Convention, General Council and Executive Committee. The President of this organization is Bela Singh Thandi. The Annual Convention reviews the past activities of EIDC and charts the new year's program. The General Council and Executive Committee are implementing bodies. All committee members are elected to office. All branches have their own local Executive Committees elected by their local conventions under supervision of the Executive Committee. Incidentally, the local spokesman in Toronto is Akbar Singh, who may be comacted at P.O. Box 127, Station "F" Toronto, or at 531-7630, a 24 hour line open to the public.

The EIDC claims a national membership of 3000. Membership fee is $2.00 annually. The Committee is financially supported by voluntary donations from businessmen in the community who continually feel the urgent need for its services.

The other aims and objectives of the EIDC, besides actively resisting racist attacks are:

1) To unite the East Indian people under one umbrella and make a unified effort towards achieving peace and honour.

2) To unite other victims of discrimination and racism namely, the African Community, Arabs, Filipinos, not forgetting the most wronged, original inhabitants of the North American sub-continent, the Native Indians. In this regard, the EIDC liaises and works in close proximity with the Black Students Union of University of Toronto, RAP (Reunited African People's Association) UAIA (United African Improvement Association), Filipino Historical and Cultural Society, Canadian Arab Federation and the Ontario Matis Association (native Canadian Indian) in their common struggle to establish their human right to live comfortably in peace. 3) To oppose racial discrimination in the employment, housing, educational and immigration spheres.

4) To organize peaceful meetings, rallies and demonstrations to draw public attention to the social injustices which could weaken and eventually topple the entire structure much to the chagrin of all concerned.

Government at all levels would do very well, in their own interests, not to ignore the issues any longer. So far, efforts to discuss racial conflicts with all levels have been disappointing failures. The problem being cancerous, it should be eradicated if the entire whole is to be saved. After all, having invited the thousands of coloured immigrants to make a crucial choice between their lands and Canada, one cannot now harrass the entire brood back to where they came from simply on the flimsy pretext that they "look", "smell" or "eat" different, or are the roots from which stem the country's economic and social disasters.

It is very reassuring however, to discover that there is local support from the Students Legal Aid Society and prominent Canadian lawyers who have realized the absurdity of the entire situation and undertaken some responsibility in helping the minority communities establish their rights primarily as human beings and secondly as landed immigrants.

1) Government at all levels should take a firm and positive stand in this matter along with the local police forces. A racial situation today could erupt into a nasty political situation tomorrow and then the country's stability is at stake. The "coloured immigrants" problem is really "Canada's" national problem.

2) Racial problems having proved to originate not from lack of cultural understanding (one genteel way of sidetracking the issue), but rather from basic economic and social crises, politicians can warm up by tackling those gigantic headache first.

3) The oppressed communities unite under one banner and take up a firm courageous stand to employ ingenious ways of circumventing the problem elements.

It is ironic indeed that Canada while professing and advocating universal brotherhood, peace and freedom, should tolerate and allow these outbursts of uncivilized behaviour to taint her image of cultured sophistication. Perhaps, it is not too late to act before our universal image cracks up and assumes a more distasteful form.

Medallion For Guild

Hon. Ambassador Angier Biddle Duke, Commissioner of Civic Affairs and Public Events, of the City of New York, bestowed upon Prakash Vyas, of the Literary Guild of India, the New York Bi-Centennial medallion on behalf of the Mayor, amidst a gathering of more than a hundred people, at the Graduate Center, for their continued efforts and activities to foster cultural relations and publication of their directory - INDIA GUIDE.

India's Olympic Hopes

Ranjit Bhatia

Munich might well be regarded as a turning point in the history of Indian sport, for it was only at the end of the 1972 Olympics that the All India Council of Sports began to think seriously in terms of bringing about radical changes in the manner in which sports were being managed in the country. It was not easy to pry into what had become the prized preserve of a handful of sports officials. Discreet moves had to be made without upsetting the applecart. It was suggested that sports federations give evidence of organizing sports at the junior level, that they submit their accounts regularly, and that they ensure that no official held any of the recognized offices for longer than a specified period. The entire process has been a long drawn out one in which the federations have learnt to respect their sponsors, and the latter as government spokesmen on sports bodies. As a result there has been much spring cleaning in most of our national bodies, and at least some are now showing evidence of doing right by sports and sportsmen.

The ones likely to be involved in Montreal next July are currently busy drawing up plans to select fit and talented representatives in the various games. The Hockey stars are on a tour of New Zealand where they are, in a sense, learning to get used to a very different style of play than Indians are accustomed to. Another team of juniors has made a very successful tour of Germany and some of them are bound to join the Olympic probables later in the year. The experts are also trying to decide how to get Indians used to playing on the synthetic surface which might turn out to be the bugbear for them and the Pakistani players at Montreal. But for this one factor the indian hockey team will be stronger and better prepared than before. A place for India in the Olympic final is overdue.

And what of the other sports? Boxing made a very promising revival at Munich and under the guidance of devoted coaches and officials, our representatives should improve upon their past performance. According to coach Om Prakash, the indian lightweights, with their quick-footed movements and intelligent approach should be in a better position than they were four years ago. The heavyweights, while they are excellent at the Asian level, have a long way to go before they can take on the Americans, Canadians and Europeans.

While boxing under the able management of men like Col Devmo Jones is shaping well, the same, alas, cannot be said for Wrestling. The national federation has still to make up its mind as to its purpose in life and that state of things reflects bad organization. At least two Indians, Sudesh Kumar and Prem Nath, came near enough to gaining medals at Munich, and there is time enough to prepare an equally good team for next year.

Athletics has had a wonderful breakthrough at the last Asian Games and the process has continued to the extent that this year's Asian athletic championships at Seoul saw Indian athletes dominating the scene. Many new names have come to the fore and while we do have world beaters, there are at least six capable of good performance at the Olympic level. 23-year old policeman Hari Chand should be ready to run sub-29 minute 10,000 metres before the next winter is over, newcomer Harbail Singh is fresh enough to clock world class time in the 3,000 metres steeplechase, Sriram Singh, now more experienced than his running suggested at Munich must reach the Olympic 800 metres final and be in a position to help the 4 x 400 relay quartet do well. The latter event also boasts of one of our most promising quarter milers since Milkha Singh, Karnataka youngster Udai Prabhu. National coach Joginder Singh Saini, who watched him as he coasted through to a cool 48 second effort round a 500 metres circuit measured around a football field only last week, feels that in him we have a natural successor to the illustrious flying Sikh. Long Jumper Yohannan whose 8.03 metre mark put him amongst the top ten in the world last season, is still suffering from a protruding bone in one foot which nearly put an end to his athletics career. No amount of advice, including an offer by the German expert Herr Wischmann to get the promising Kerala athlete examined by medical men in Europe, has had any response and it is any body's guess as to how fit Yohannan will be to repeat his performance at Montreal. Suresh Babu is preparing to emulate his predecesor V. S. Chauhan in the Decathlon, but the latter, now a deputy director of sports in UP has not quite retired. In fact he was very much in evidence at the training camp for Olympic probables at Patiala only quite recently.

Shooting has produced many promising stars but for sheer consistency there is none in the country to beat Dr. Karni Singh, and hopefully he will be attempting, once again, to attain that Olympic medal which has eluded him so often despite his success in the other world championships.

India's token participation in weight lifting has never been disappointing and it is expected that two of our most outstanding men will be in action at Montreal. As for basketball, much will depend upon India's performance in the Asian Championships. This is one game that is badly in need of encouragement, considering its growing popularity in the country, and participation in major internationals may be just the right thing to make our players set their sights a wee bit higher than they seem to have got used to during the past four years.

For the rest there might well be an Indian Volleyball team and a Yachting contingent neither of which is in any sense near Olympic standards. But there is still time, and much will happen during the next nine months which may affect the participation of the various teams. In the meantime, one can only wait and watch.

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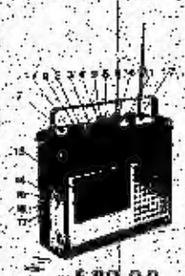

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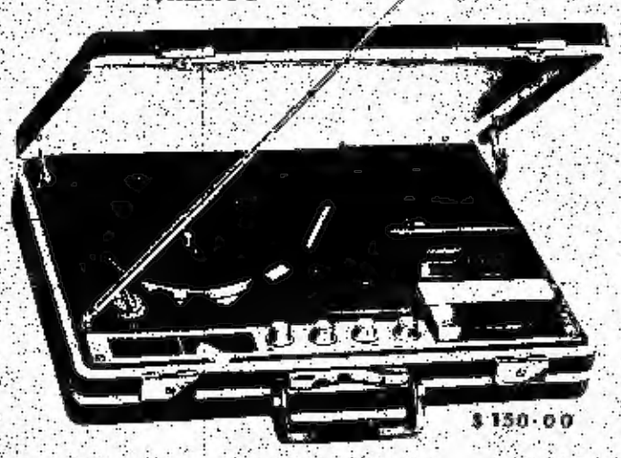

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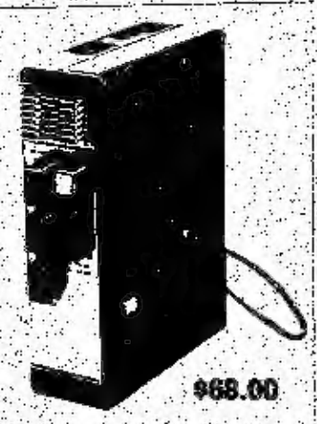

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Kitchen Korner

By Pranati Sengupta

For your shopping convenience, I'll suggest a few good wines which you will enjoy and be proud to serve to our guest. But first I like to clear some of wine's terminology. Some common terms include; 'brut' - mainly applied to champagne, means dry. 'chateau-bottled - a term normally associated with Bordeaux, it guarantees wine of the very best quality. 'Clare' - wine coming from the Bordeaux region. 'Vintage' - means a wine produced slely from one, usually outstanding year. Good sherry is an excellent aperitif and Gonzalez Byass' Tulita is one of the best. Among the Cliforna sherries are: Dry sherry - a pleasing before-dinner drink chilled, or over ice; Cocktail sherry - a good appetizer and compatible with dinner wines; golden sherry - a bit sweeter than Dry or Cocktail, but is good in cooking; Cream sherry - a dessert wine, serve with cakes, cheeses and fruits; Mcloso Cream sherry - it is blended from specially chosen and aged casks, with a smooth, mellow, honeylike flavour for which the Spanish have a word: Meloso.

But if you want semi-dry, not sweet Special is an excellent aperitif. Wente'S Pinot Noid 1970 is a good wine with a robust flavour but needs ageing. Wente's Sauvignon Blac 1973 is an excellent wine with flowery aroma. It is full yet soft, but the after-taste is surprisingly dry that has to be drunk to be believed. Edelweis (Gumpoldskirchner - Rotgipfler) is a good Austrian dry white wine. It has an echo of spiciness, beautifully balanced and goes well with poultry, fish or veal. Italians like to drink Punt E Mes, a very dry but full vermouth type drink on the rocks, with soda or, straight up, a wonderful appetizer. Italian wines are among the best values for vhour money these days. Among the whites, choose ESt, Est, ESt, Pinot Grigio and Verdichhio. Verdichhio has been almost unknown, but according to ?'Leary you should not miss this inexpensive nice wine which goes very well with your seafood, cold chicken and turkey. It has a delicate aroma but definite scent with dry but mellow taste. Among the red wines Amarone can be enjoyed for special occasions. It is produced in norhtern Italy. It is slightly heavy whyt 14 percent alchol, yet delicate, fruity and a mite spicy with a dry after-taste. It will mello into something huge and beautiful with age. Fracia (1968), a wonderfully balanced Italian red with silky finesse, needs airing for at least an hour beforc drinking. Another inexpensive but excellent red is Patriarche Cuvee Jean Baptiste 1971. It is dry, light but full, with a fine after-taste. The truly finehalian reds are Chianti Classico of Villa Antinori and Broio Riserva. Lugana which does not need aging is another italian drink. It is a pale yellow beverage, light with a good round taste. It is not shin, and has a fruity undertone.

Burgundy wine is a white red table wine produced in the Burgundy area of France from specifiecd grapes and under strict conditions, giving it a very special taste.

Well! Talking about imported wines, what about Canadian wines? There are of few Canadian wines which can fool the tasters. For example Chateau-Gai's Marechal Foch is an excellent wine made from an European hybrid grape of that name. It is designed to survive in North America. The second one is Gamay Beaujolais 1973. gamay gleams as light clear red in the glasss, fruity, balanced and with a hint of finesse. It is delicious with meats. Give it a try, and I think you'llgo back for more bottles. Open Gamay 45 minutes before the meat course is served and let it breathe. Bright's Chardonnay is a very nice wine. It has a glowing pale gold colour. It tastes dry but has a hint of fruitiness. For anyone wanting to aste white Beaujolais, I would suggest Bochard Aine, amoillard's Meursault and Drouhin's Pouilly-fuisse. If you can afford there is nothing better thar Talbot 1955, 1959, and 1964, and Chateau Barton Chambertin Clos deBeze and Volnay Les Santenots. These bottles are all over $17. I'll get around to giving you some punch recipes in the next column. Till then good sipping!!

Historic Accord Signed

New Delhi, (UNI): A "historic" agreement to sharing of the Godavari waters, one of largest and chief rivers of India, was reached here by the chief ministers of five states — Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

Indian agriculture minister Jagjivan Ram, who convened the meeting, said the agreement would help defreeze a river which had been frozen by dispute for more than fifteen years, especially in an area which was badly in need of water.

ROM To Show Indian Movies

Toronto's Royal Ontario Museum as part of their Sunday evening film program, will screen the following films by India's renowned Satyajit Ray. The films are screened in ROM Theatre at 7:30 p.m. on five Sundays during February. Admission is free.

Feb.1-Pather Panchali, Feb 8-Aparajito, Feb15- The Music Room, Feb 22-The world of Apu, and Feb 29-Days and Nights in the Forest.

For more information contact Royal Ontario Museum at 929-3690.

They Were Elected

MARATHI BHASHIK MANDAL TORONTO

Gangadher Dehpande - President
Ramesh Gulve - Secretary
Sadnand Mankikar - Joint SEcretary
Ashok Altekar - Treasurer
Members - Shashikant Joshi
Shrikant Kulkarni
Sham Jakate
Pushpa Wagle
Ahok Savakar
Atmaram Chowdhari
Jagadish Kulkarni

Faith in Commonwealth Reaffirmed

Our Correspondent

New Delhi: The Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference which concluded here recently provided greater impetus to member nations to work together for common benefit with greater understanding and appreciation of each others problems and points of view.

The week-long deliberations dealt at length the role of the Commonwealth as an "instrument of social, political and economic transformation." There were no resolutions and no programe for future course of action was drawn out. The 21st meeting of the Conference held here for the second time since its inception ended as a platform for discussion rather than decisions.

The generally accepted view of the 260 participants was that the Commonwealth could perform the useful role of a catalyst in bringing about social, economic and political transformation among themselves by providing

the necessary infrastructure.

The Conference was inaugurated by the President of India at the Central Hall of Parliament. The six plenary sessions, besides panels and committees, were held at Sansadiva Soudh, the newly-constructed Parliament House Annex on a 3.38 hectre plot at a cost of Rs 3.7 crores.

Both the President of India, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, and the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi who spoke at the inaugural session reaffirmed India's abiding faith in the parliamentary system of government, based on social and economic justice and the recognition of individual liberty.

Mrs. Gandhi said that the past five general elections in India had demonstrated the nation's abiding belief in the democratic system. Democracy had neither inhibited nor slowed down India's progress. When compared to the achievements of totalitarian regimes, India could well say that its achievements have been no less impressive.

The Prime Minister who devoted a major part of her address to bring home the changing concept of democracy, its applicability and adaptability by nations in the light of new historic conditions, said that democracy was not just an ideal or objective. It was a method through which a country tried to manage its affairs.

She quoted Jawaharlal Nehru's observation that constitutions "are made for peoples, not the other way round, and that democracy is not a rigid and immutable concept."

Sometimes nations tended to think that their type of democracy was of universal applicability. "They forget that it had been evolved over time and that what was good enough for the founders is no longer good enough for them. Conceivably, future generations will re-examine their systems in the light of new historic conditions."

Mrs. Gandhi observed that at present theories of political organisation and economic management had not wholly caught up with the reality that technological, economic and political forces were global, transcending national boundaries.

In fact some situations were rather puzzling. "If there is dust because roads are not tarred or cemented, it is a sign of backwardness. But if dust comes from factories, it is a sign of progress. If food worth millions of pounds is destroyed in Europe it is advanced economic management. But if some of our grains or other food-stuffs are damaged because of lack of resources to build sufficient storage or have refrigeration, it is inefficiency."

At the plenary session Shridath S. Ramphal of Guyana, Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, said the real basis of the Commonwealth should be the "faith in the intrinsic value of dialogue and co-operation, a broadening of understanding and a deepening of the sense of community among nations and peoples who represent a true sample of human society."

He said that those in the developed world who are genuinely concerned with the establishment of just democratic societies not only within their own national borders but beyond them also, especially in the third world, must recognise that elimination of international poverty is a pre-condition for human development.

Multi-national corporations which made inroads into the sovereignty of nations "by dishonest practices in the name of shrewd business" came for vehement attack at a panel discussion.

The consensus was that, though the capital brought in by the multi-national corporations was welcome, the pernicious impact of their functioning could be brought within the framework of a system of checks and balances "if only politicians are less susceptible to corruption.

One of the delegates pointed out that there was a general fear of the operations of the multinational corporations. Their functioning also resulted in too great a dependence on foreign capital.

There were suggestions for the setting up of indigenous research centres, an agency for the registration of multinational corporations and an international watchdog body to ensure that food resources are not wasted and that agricultural commodity prices are stabilised.

The conference also discussed the world population growth and food resources and most speakers emphasised the inter-relationship between population and resources.

The reckless exploitation of the earth's fuel resources, particularly by the United State and other developed countries, was criticised at another session.

Bank's Offer To Doctors

Under a new scheme drawn out to help Indian Doctors returning from abroad, the Bank of India has offered loans up to Rs. 75,000 on easy terms for establishing clinics and otherwise setting themselves up in their profession.

The scheme was originally conceived to help qualified doctors displaced from britain. The financial help is also available to the Indian doctors practicing abroad who wish to return to the country.

Several Indian doctors are reported to have expressed a desire to return from England following the insistance by the British Medical Council that they should pass an assessment test and a language test before seeking employment in U.K.

The Bank's assistance will be available for payment of advance rent for the premises, purchase of electro-medical equipment and furnishing. The loans will carry usual interest rates and the total amount will be repayable in five years.

The doctors seeking assistance under the scheme will be required to contribute 10-20 per cent of the total cost of setting up their practice.

A Prayer

Teach me Lord to Pray and seek
The help I need, or else I'll be weak
Guide me well at every step I take
Clear my paths, that I make no mistakes
My will be strong, the strength I need be right
May I never weaken, when weakness is in sight
Find the kindest words when kindness is its due
A riddled mind in vain can offer any cue
So help me God, every day of mine be clear
Clear as crystal with thy divine presence near
And when I close my eyes in peace at night
Judge me for what I've done wrong or right
The morrow be a nicer orighter day I say
To err is human, guide me Lord I pray

Amen!

Pavi Shetty

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Matrimonial

Educated match for two Khatri girls: a. B.Sc (Home Science), teacher in India, 31, wheatish complexion and sharp features. b. B.A. with diploma in library science, 29½, bilingual library assistant in India, tall, wheatish complexion, sharp features. Educated and enlightened family. No bars. Simple, decent marriage. Contact K. Sarin, 3 Bourgogne St., Aylmer Park, Que., J9H 3R5 (684-7598).

Young Bengali, holding M.Sc degree in Electrical Engineering from aCanadian University and presently doing Ph.D. in the same field, would like to marry Indian girl age around 20 and being 5 feet tall. Box 988, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a pretty Nair girl,28, M.Sc. in Botany, presently residing in Bangalore. reply to Box no. 987, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a match for pretty, well educated Sikh Khatri girl in India, 23 yrs., 5' - 4", slim, planning to visit Canada. Apply box 977, The Canadian India Times.

Canadian Immigrant graduate Saini, 25, height 5' - 8" belongs to a very respectable family seeks matrimonial correspondence from Saini faimilies in Canada or from India. Box 978, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match between 26/32 yrs. well established either in U.S.A. OR Canana for a S. Indian (Brahmin) girl B.Sc. (Soc) 21, fair, 5'2", now in India, parents in Canada. Interested parties contact Box 979, The Canaidan India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for a handsome Arora boy, teacher 28, 5' 3". Well settled in Canada. Apply Box 980, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a Brahmin working girl, graduate from India, 5' 4" tall, fair complexion. Please reply Box 981, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from men over 35 for a smart well-educated divorcee. No bars. Write to Box 982, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a beautiful Sikh girl, 23, M.A. in msic, 5' 2", for further information write to Box 983, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted suitable match for a smart, good looking graduate, 5' 1½", 24 years, Punjabi Khatri girl. Brothers well settled in Canada and England. Marriage can be arranged in Canada or India. Reply to Canadian India Times, Box No. 984.

Matches (25 - 35 years) for two Jat Sikh Panjabi sisters. Highly educated. Brothers, Professional, well settled in North America. Write to The Canadian India Times, Box 985.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from fair, beautiful, professional girls for Hindu doctor, 28, 5' 6". Reply with details and recent photograph to Box 986, The Cnadian India Times. Citizens and landed immigrants need apply.

Suitable match for good looking Panjabi Brahmin girl, 28, immigrant, nurse. Early marriage preferred. Please write full particulars with photo to Mrs. Sharma c/o Regional Health Complex, High Prairie, Alberta.

Match for a Handsome Indian Hindu boy,25, well settled in Toronto. For further information phone 416 (743-5477(

Wanted a beautiful, and educated match for a handsome Sikh, clean shaven, young man, 28, in business administration (investments, etc.) of well known Sikh family settled in North America for 20 years. Reply with full particulars and a recent photograph to Box 941, Oshawa, Ontario.

Looking for a young attractive girl for 24 year old handsome Punjabi boy. Contact Dr. R. Seth, 74 Nightingale Dr., Halifax, N.S. (902(443-1031.

Wanted a suitable match for a smart, Punjabi graduate girl 24, presently in Canada. Family well settled abroad. Reply Mohan, 1091, Ambleside Drive, Ottawa, Canada. Phone (613(820-1310.

Wanted a suitable match for a Punjabi girl, 28, educated in India & England. Presently working as a teacher in Canada. Professionals need apply. Box 961, The Canadian India Times.

A suitable match for Punjabi attractive girl, 27 years old, 5'4", M.Sc. in Chemistry and B.Ed. Early marriage in Canada. Please phone (902) 434-1445 or write to 22 A Lucien Drive, Dartmouth, N.S.

No More Congress In Pondy

Pondicherry Jan. 10 (UNI): The Pondicherry territorial Congress (O) decided to merge with the Congress.

A meeting of the party's ad hoc committee approved a resolution for merger by a majority of 14-9. A merger with the Congress was necessary both in the interests of the party and the nation, the resolution said. It also said that the decision to merge was aimed at keeping anti-national forces from coming to power. This was the only alternative to usher in socialism and preserve national integration.

Mrs Gandhi May Write Autobiography

New Delhi, Jan. 13 (UNI): Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi says she would try to write her biography if she finds time.

However, she would prefer to write on other things than an autobiography, she told a group of students called on her.

Burman Dead

Bombay, (UNI): Popular music director of Hindi and Bengali films, S. D. Burman died here following a heart attack. He was 70.

Sachin Dev Burman is survived by his wife and a son, Rahul Dev Burman, also a music director.

Kerosine Price

New DElhi, Jan 5 (UNI): Union Petroleum Minister K.D. Malaviya has asked State Governments and Union Territory administrations to reduce the retail selling price of kerosene and streamline its distribution in rural and semi-urban areas.

In a letter to the Chief Minister, Mr. Malaviya has suggested that States and Union Territories should reduce sales tax, transport charges and dealers' commission on kerosene in such a way as to ensure that the consumer did not have to pay more than Rs 1.30 a litre.

Charged For Murder

Patna, (UNI): Ananda Marg founder-leader P. R. Sarkar alias Ananda Murti, along with his four followers, was directed by Additional Sessions Judge R. B. Singh to face trial on charges of plotting and killing six defectors, abetting and destroying the evidence to screen the offenders.

Sarkar, who was brought to the court in a stretcher under heavy security arrangements, pleaded not guilty of the charges. Other co-accused, Satyanand, Sarveswarariand, Pavitra Kumar Roy and Barun Kumar Banerjee, also denied having committed any crime.

Arya Samaj Centenary

New Delhi, Jan. 2 (UNI): The Indian Vice-President B. D. Jatti has paid rich tribute to Arya Samaj founder Swami Dayanand Saraswati.

Speaking at the inaugural ceremony of the Arya Samaj centenary celebrations here, he said that Swami Dayanand had made a great contribution towards the welfare of the society by fighting evils like casteism and child marriage. His teachings adopted by the Samaj and his principles, were relevant for all times.

U Of T And Ethnics

The University of Toronto has been examining ways by which it could establish better relations with ethnic communities. One of the first steps in this direction is a seven-part TV series to help Italian parents understand the options available to their children through higher education. The series was produced by the Media Centre and first showing of the seven instalments ends this month. If the response is enthusiastic, the series will be shown again next year so Italian viewers are invited to write or telephone the station over which they viewed the program, and express their opinin.

Born to:

Dr. and Mrs. H.S. Shergill of London, Ontario, a son, Amandeep.

G.Raja and Alamelu Mani, A son, Mahesh, in Scrborough.

V. K. Krishna Menon stamp was recently released.

Gas In Kutch

Jamnagar, Jan. 10 (UNI): A natural gas field has been discovered while drilling for oil from a special platform now in progress, in the Gulf of Kutch, near Okha port in Jamnagar district of Gujarat state.

The gas was struck at a depth of about 4,200 metres.

Help For Mauritius

New Delhi, Jan. 10 (UNI): Several areas of mutual cooperation between India and Mauritius in the development of fisheries were identified during a meeting between the minister of fisheries of Mauritius Ramsoondur Modun and the Indian agriculture minister Jagjivan Ram here.

Notary Appointed

Marvin Mandel, Governor of the State of Maryland, appointed Satish K. Aggarwal as a notary public of the State of Maryland, in and for the Montgomery County. Commission, signed and issued by the Governor, states "Reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge, integrity and love of justice you are hereby appointed as a notary public and , will do equal right and justice in every case and , hold and execute the said office justly, honestly and faithfully"

Mr. Aggarwal was sworn on December 29, 1975 by the Clerk of the Cicuit Court in Rockville, Maryland. His commission will expire on July 1, 1978. A notary public is an officer of the State.

Aggarwal is an engineering supervisor with Bechtel Power Corporation.

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